TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE. EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE. MONDAY, Jan. 7, 1861. The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clack, M., by Speaker Newman.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hays.

On taking the chair, Mr. Newman addressed the Senate as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATA: We have been called together in the midst of Revolution, the consequences of which no man can calculate; I fear no people will now remedy; no State counteract, no Government stop. Allow me, however, to hope that our deliberations will be characterized by calmness, coolness and moderation, free from all partizan bias. Let there be no crimination or recrimination, if differences of opinion exist among us, as to the mode of settlement or manner of redress. Let us determine to settle them by mutual communion among

ourselves, showing to others that the unity we desire is first exemplified by our own actions, which course best becomes the Representatives of a tree people when legislating for them in the midst of political revolution and public danger. Let us act as becomes patriots, looking not to danger but ever having in view their rights, their honor, and I know not what questions of public pol-icy will be presented for our deliberations. Let us hope, however, they may be of such a character, as will tend to bring together such Southern States in Convention as are willing to insure co-operation and concert of action among a people having a common interest, a common right, and a common destiny. I, for one, and I but speak the sentiment of Tennessee, when I say, she would do | a slave." anything consonant with duty, honor and

justice to save the Government it is not fear, tion, from ruin and civil war; it is not fear, it is not submission; but that noble instinct. that would have her cause just before God and man, before she strikes down the best. the fairest, the happiest, form of Government ever devised by the wisdom of men. It is true the action of the Repubican Representatives in the Congress of the United States, give us no assurance of an adjustcountry. The rejection of the just, fair, and equitable propositions of the venerable Seu-ator from Kentucky, even staggers the hopes of the most conservative men of the South; well might he exclaim, when they were rejected, "it was the darkest day of his life." Let the Southern States then assemble through their best, their ablest men, without distinction of party; they will adopt a de-olaration by which we will all stand, to

which we can all pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor. In Southern division there is destruction defeat and ruin, while in co-operation and unity of action, there is safety, prosperity and

As for Tennessee, she will never allow coercion, she will never, while she has an arm to raise, see a free people of a Sovereign State wear the chains of slavery. Freemen they are-freemen they shall remain, is the voice of the patriotic heart of her people. I shall make every endeavor to enforce the rules as laid down by you for your government, and hope, by your assistance and kindness, to make the session pleasant to us

The roll was cailed. Senators all present except five. A message was received from the House sentatives notifying the Senate that that body was ready for the transaction of

Mr. Richardson offered a resolution that a oint committee be appointed to inform the Governor that a quorum of the two branches of the General Assembly had assembled in accordance to his proclamation, and is ready to receive any message he may wish to com-

The Speaker appointed Messrs, Richardson, Payne, and Bumpass said committee. On motion of Mr. Stovall the rules of the last session were adopted for the guidance of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Trimble, it was unanimously resolved, under a suspension of the rule, that 500 copies of Washington's Farewell Address be printed for the use of the The Governor's Message was received and

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. NASHVILLE, January 7, 1861. Gentlemen of the Senate.

and House of Representatives : The ninth section of the third article of the Constitution, provides that, on extraordinary occasions, the Governor may convene the General Assembly. Believing the emer-gency contemplated, to exist at this time, I have called you together. In welcoming you to the capitol of the State, I can but regret the gloomy auspices under which we meet. Grave and momentous issues have ari en. which, to an unprecedented degree, agitate the public mind and imperil the perpetuity of the Government.

The systematic, wanton, and long continued agitation of the slavery question, with the actual and threatened aggressions of the Northern States and a portion of their people, upon the well-defined constitutional rights of the Southern citizen; the rapid growth and increase, in all the elements of power, of a purely sectional party, whose bond of union is uncompromising hostility to the rights and institutions of the ffteen Southern States, have produced a crisis in the affairs of the country, unparalleled in the history of the past, resulting already in the withdrawal from the Confederacy of one of the sovereignties which composed it, while others are rapidly preparing to move in the same direction. Fully appreciating the importance of the duties which devolve upon you, fraught, as your action must be, with consequences of the highest possible impor-tance to the people of Tennesses; knowing that, as a great Commonwealth, our own be-loved State is alike interested with her sis-

A brief review of the history of the is necessary to a proper understanding of the is necessary to a proper understanding of the issues presented for you consideration.

Previous to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, each State was a separate and independent Government—a complete sovereighty within itself—and in the compact of union, each reserved all the rights and powunion, each reserved all the rights and powers incident to sovereignty, except such as were expressly delegated by the Constitution to the General Government, or such as were clearly incident, and necessary, to the exercise of some expressly delegated power.

The Constitution distinctly recognizees property in slaves—makes it the duty of the States to deliver the fugitive to his owner.

States to deliver the fugitive to his owner, but contains no grant of power to the Federal Government to interfere with this sp cies of property, except "the power coupled with the duty," common to all civil Governments, to protect the rights of property, as well as those of life and liberty, of the clitzen, which clearly appears from the exposition given to that instrument by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Dred Scott vs. Sandford. In delivering the opinion of the Court, Chief Justice Taney said:

"Now, as we have already said in an earlier part of this opinion, upon a different point, the right of property in a slave it distinctly and expressly offermed in the Constitution."

"And no word can be lound in the Constitution."

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and no word can be lound in the Constitation which gives Congress a greater power
over alave property, or which entitles property of that kind to less protection than
property of any other description. The only
power conferred, is the power coupled with the duty
of greating and protecting the owner in his rights.
This decision of the highest judicial tri-

question, beyond the possibility of doubt, that slave property rests upon the same basis, and is entitled to the same protection, as every other description of property, that the General Government has no power to circumscribe or confine it within any given boundary; to determine where it shall, or shall not exist, or in any manner to impair its value. And certainly it will not be contended, in this enlightened age, that any member of the Confederacy can exercise higher powers, in this respect, beyond the limits er powers, in this respect, beyond the limits of its own boundary than those delegated to

the General Government.

The States entered the Union upon terms of perfect political equality, each delegating certain powers to the General Government. but neither delegating any power to the other to interfere with its reserved rights or domestic affairs; hence, there is no power on earth which can rightfully flet-rmine whether slavery shall or shall not exist within the limits of any State, except the people thereof acting in their highest seversign capacity.

The attempt of the Northern people

through the instrumentality of the Federal Government—tacir State governments, and emigrant aid societies-to confine this species of property within the limits of the present Southern States-to impair its value by constant agitation and refusal to deliver up the fugitive-to appropriate the whole of the Territories, which are the common property of all the people of all the States, to themselves; by excluding therefrom every Southern man who is unwilling to live under a government which may by law recognize the free negro as his equal; "and in fine, to put the question where the Northern mind will rest in the belief of its ultimate extinction," is justly regarded by the people of the Southern States as a gross and palpable violation of the spirit and obvious meaning of the compact of Union-an impertinent intermeddling with their domestic affairs, de-

structive of fraternal feeling, ordinary comity, and well defined rights. As slavery receded from the North, it was followed by the most violent and fanatical opposition. At first the anti-slavery cloud, which now overshadows the nation, was no larger than a man's hand. Most of you can remember, with vivid distinctness, those days of brotherhood, when throughout the whole North, the abolitionist was justly regarded as an enemy of his country. Weak, diminutive and contemptible as was this party in the purer days of the Republic, it has now grown to colossal proportions, and its recent rapid strides to power, have given it possession of the present House of Representatives, and elected one of its leaders to the Presidency of the United States; and in the progress of events, the Senate and Supreme Court must also soon pass into the hands of this party—a party upon whose revolutionary banner is inscribed, "no more slave States. no more slave Terrritory, no return of the

fugititive to his master"-an "irrepressible conflict" between the Free and Slave States; "and whether it be long or short, peaceful or bloody, the struggle shall go on, until the sun shall not rise upon a master or set upon

Nor is this all ; it seeks to appropriate to itself, and to exclude the slaveholder from the Territory acquired by the common blood and treasure of all the States. It has, through the instrumentality of Emigrant Aid Societies, under State patronage, flooded the Territories with its minions, armed with Sharp's rifles and bowie-knives, seeking thus to accomplish, by intimidation, violence and murder, what it could not do by Constitutional legislation.

the difficulties surrounding the It demand, and from our love of peace and devotion to the Union, unfortunately extorted in 1819-'20, a concession which excluded the and the public sentiment of that section ra- ly broken the bond of Union, repudiated

> It demanded, and again received, as a peace offering in 1845, all of that part of Texas. North of 36 30 North latitude, if at any time the interest of the people thereof shall require a division of her Territory. It would submit to nothing less than a compromise in 1850, by which it dismembered that State, and remanded to Territorial condition a considerable portion of its

Terri-tory South of 36 30. It excluded by the same Compromise, the Southern people from California, whose mineral wealth, fertility of soil, and salubrity of climate, is not surpassed on earth : by pre- doubt myself as to the necessity and pro- The sages and patriots of the revolution maturely forcing her into the Union under a priety of calling a State Convention, when in the act of severing their connec-Constitution, conceived in fraud by a set of yet Irespectfully recommend that you tion with the mether country, and establishadventurers, in the total absence of any law provide by law for submitting to the ing the great cardinal principles of free govauthorizing the formation of a Constitution, fixing the qualification of voters, regulating the time, place, or manner of electing delegates, or the time or place of the meeting of ratio of legislative representation, to meet of happiness;" "deriving their just powers such Convention. Yet all these irregular in State Convention, at the Capitol, at from the consent of the governerd; that and unathorized proceedings were sanctified by the fact that the Constitution prohib- take into consideration our federal relations, destructive of these ends, it is the right of ited slavery, and forever closed the doors of that rich and desirable Territory against the the State of Tennessee for the security of the tute new government, laying its foundations Southern people. And while the Southern | rights and the peace of her citizens. mind was still burning under a hamiliating sense of this wrong, it refused to admit Kansas into the Union upon a Constitution. framed by authority of Congress, and by delegates elected in conformity to law, upon the one set of tickets Convention, and another ably the same object, evinces a design to reground that slavery was recognized and protected.

It claims the Constitutional right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, the forts, arsenals, dock-yards and other places ceded to the United States, within the limits of slaveholding States.

It proposes a prohibition of the slave trade between the States, thereby crowding the slaves together and preventing their exit or guaranty they will demand, or the action benefit, the doctrine of non-resistance against South, until they become unprofitable to an extent that will force the owner finally to abandon them in self-defence. It has by the deliberate Legislative enactment of a large mejority of the Northern States, openly and flagrantly nullified that clause of the Constitution which provides

"No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

This provision of the Constitution has been spurned and trampled under foot by these "higher law" nullifiers. It is utterly powerless for good, since all attempts to enforce felony in some of these States, a high misdemeanor in others, and punishable in all by heavy fines and imprisonment. The distempered public opinion of these localities having risen above the Constitution and all other law, planting itself upon the anarchical doctrines of ther "higher law," with impunity defies the Government, tramples upon our rights, and plunders the Southern citizen. It has, through the Governor of Ohio, as

openly nullified that part of the Constitution which provides that— "A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime."

In discharge of official duty, I had occasion, within the past year, to demand of the Governor of Ohio, " a person charged in the State ters, who have resorted, and are preparing to resort, to this fearful alternative, I have called you together for the purpose of calm and dispassionate deliberation, earnestly trusting, as the chosen representatives of a free and enlightened people, that you will, at this critical juncture of our affairs, prove yourselves equal to the occasion which has called for the exercise of your talent and continued as a warrant." else:

2d. In audition to the letter of inquiry which I addressed to him, said: "The provide, that when a slave has been demanded in provide, that when a slave has been demanded to the Executive authority of the Execut

erewith tran-mitted. It has through the executive authority of other States, denied extradition of murderers and maranders. It obtained its own compromise in the Con-

stitution to continue the importation of slaves, and now sets up a law, higher than the Con-

mpair their value.

It has, by its John Brown and Montgomer raids, invaded sovereign States and m It has justified and "exalted to the highest bonors of admiration, the horrid murders, ar-sons, and the rapine of the John Brown taid, and has on nonized the felons as saints and It has burned the towns, poisoned the

gress, the pulpit, the hustings, the school uniting in the expression of a fixed and un room; their State Legislatures, and through alterable resolve, that the rights guaranteed

asserted the equality of the black with the These are some of the wrongs against which we have remonstrated for more than a quarter of a century, hoping, but in vain, for their redress, until some of our sister States, in utter despair of obtaining justice at the To compromise the one, or abandon the other components of the other components. hands of these lawless confederates, have re-solved to sever the ties which have bound the extreme, but always disastrone in its final them together, and maintain those rights out results.

sion upon the rights of a Northern sister State. The Government was for many years under the control of Southern Statesmen. but in originating and perfecting measures of pit and schools have persistently infected the policy, be it said to the perpetual honor of public mind. the South, she has never attempted to encroach upon a single constitutional right of the North. The journals of Congress will not show even the introduction of a single proposition, by any Southern Representative, calculated to impair her rights in prop-erty, injure her trade, or wound her sensibilisies. Nor have they at any time demand-ed at the hands of the Federal Government, or Northern States, more than their well de-fined rights under the Constitution. So far months have already passed, since the devel-

brave and free people. Moreover, they have quietly submitted to a revenue system which indirectly, but certainly, taxes the products of slave labor some fifty or sixty millions of dollars annually, to increase the manufacturing profits of those who have thus persistently and wickedly assailed them.

To evade the issue thus lorged upon us a this time, without the fullest security for our rights, is, in my opinion, fatal to the institution of slavery forever. The time has arrived when the people of the South must prepare either to abandon or to fortify and maintain it. Abandon it, we cannot, interwoven as it is with our wealth, prosperity and domestic happiness. We owe it to the mechanic who-e shop is closed, to the multiplied thousands of laborers thrown out of employment, to the trader made bankrupt by this agitation. We owe it to ourselves, our children, our self-respect and equality in the Government, to have this question settled permanently and forever upon terms consistent with justice and honor, and which will give us peace and perfect security for the

present and the future. Palliatives and opiates, in the character of legi-lative compromises, may be applied, af- the South will have the consolation of knowfording momentary relief; but there will be | ing that she is in no manner responsible for no permanent safety, security, or peace, un- the disaster. The responsibility rests alone til Northern prejudice has been eradicated, upon the Northern people, who have wilful-South from about half the T. . ory acquired | dically changed and nationalized. To at | the obligations and duties which it imposes, tountain itself is poisoned.

question of our federal relations, having no was formed. delegates chosen at the same election, which | *

their respective countles and districts, to be their future security." commissioned as delegates. This will place the whole matter in the

curity. If there be a remedy for the evils which happiness of mankind." under the present Constitution, to participate equally with the citizens of all other States in the settlement of the common Ter-

Constitutions. Plain and unmistakable as is the duty each State, to deliver up the Ingitive slave to bis owner, yet the attempt to reclaim, is at the peril of the master's life.

ments to the Constitution:

2d. In addition to the fugitive slave clause

sity which they have wantonly and wicked!

cattle, and con-pired with the staves to depopulate Northern Texas.

It has, through certain leaders, proclaimed to the slaves the terrible motto. "Alarm to the sleep, fire to the dwellings, poison to the food and water of slaveholders."

It has repudiated and denounced the decision of the Supreme Court.

It has assailed our rights as guarantied by the plainest provisions of the Constitution, from the floor of each house of Congress, the pulpit, the hustings, the school cattle design and self-respect require that we should assert and maintain our "equality in the Union, or independence out of it."

In my opinion, the only mode left us of perpetuating the Union upon the principles of justice and equality, upon which it was originally established, is by the Southern States, identified as they are, in interest, sentiment and feeling, and must, in the natural course of events, share a common destiny, uniting in the expression of a fixed and up. the public press, dividing and disrupting by the Constitution must be respected, and fully and perfectly secured in the present Governments.

It has, in the person of the President elect, Mere questions of policy may be very often properly compromised, but there can be no compromise of cardinal and vital principles;

of the Union, which have been the of jet of The South has no power to re-unite the constant attack and encroachment within it. scattered fragments of a violated Constitu-No one will assert that the Southern States or people have, at any time, failed to perform, fully and in good faith, all of the dudriven to the wall, and can submit to no furties which the Constitution devolves upon ther aggression. The North, however, can restore the Constitutional Union of our fa-Nor will it be pretended that they have, at any time, encroached or attempted aggresand hate, engendered by thirty years of con-

> Let them do this, and peace will again establish her court in the midst of this once happy country, and the union of these States be restored to that spirit of fraternity, equality and justice, which gave it birth.

Let them do this, and the vitality which has been crushed out of the Constitution may

from it, they have tolerated these wrongs, opment of facts which make the perpetuity from a feeling of loyality and devotion to of the Union depend, alone, upon their giving the Union, with a degree of patience and to the South satisfactory guarantees for her torbearance unparalelled in the history of a chartered rights. Yet, there has been no proposition at all satisfactory, made by any member of the dominant and aggressive par-ty of that section. So far from it, their Senators and Representatives in Congress, have voted down and spurned every proposition that looked to the accomplishment of this object, no matter whence emanating; and the fact, that their constituents have, in no authoritative manner, issued words of rebuke or warning to them, must be taken as conclusive proof of their acquiescence in the policy.
In view of these facts, I cannot close my eyes to the conclusion, that Tennessee will e powerless in any efforts she may make to queil the storm that pervades the country. The work of alienation and disruption has gone so far, that it will be extremely diffi-

cult, if not impossible, to arrrest it; and be fore your adjournment, in all buman probability, the only practical question for the State to determine, will be whether she will unite her fortunes with a Northern or Southern Confederacy; upon which question, when presented, I am certain there can be little or no division in sentiment, identified as we are in every respect with the South. If this calamity shall befall the country

tempt the application of enective remedies and only cling to its benefits. Yet even in before this great object has been accomplishing this dark hour of responsibility and peril, ed, is like cleansing the stream while the let no man countenance the idea for a moment, that the dissolution of the Federal The consequences and immense interests | Union reduces the country to anarchy, or which are involved in the proper solution of proves the theory of self-government to be a the difficulties that surround us, the deep, failure. Such conclusions would be not lasting and vital importance of settling them only erroneous but unworthy of ourselves, upon principles of justice and equality, de-mand the most serious consideration of the State governments exist, possessing all the whole people, as well as that of the public machinery, perfect and complete, which is functionaries of the State. Whilst I cheer- necessary to the purposes of civil governfully submit to your discretion the whole ment, just as they existed before the Union

Nashville, at the earliest day practicable, to whenever any form of government becomes and determine what action shall be taken by the people to alter or abolish it, and to instion such principles, and organizing its pow-The question of Convention or no Conventers in such form, as to them shall seem most tion, can and should be determined and the likely to effect their safety and happiness. But when a long train can be very easily accomplished by heading of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariset No Convention. If a majority of the duce them under absolute desputism, it is people vote for Convention, then the persons | their right, it is their duty, to throw off such ecciving the largest number of votes in government, and to provide new guads for

Recognising these great principles, the people of Tennessee incorporated in their hands of the people, for them, in their sov- declaration of rights, as a fundamental arereignty, to determine how far their rights | ticle of the Constitution of the State, "That have been violated, the character of redress government being instituted for the common they will take for their present and future se- arbitrary power and oppression is absurd slavish, and destructive of the good and

afflict the country, consistent with the perpetuity of the Union, it will, in my opinion, be found in such constitutional amendments. Whatever line of policy may be adopted by the people of Tennessee, with regard to the present Federal relations of the State, as will deprive the fanatical majorities of the I am sure that the swords of her brave and North of the power to invade our rights or gallant sons will never be drawn for the purimpair the security or value of our property. pose of coercing, subjugating, or holding as Clear and well defined as our rights are, a conquered province, any one of her sister States, whose people may declare their inde-pendence of the Federal Government, for the purpose of being relieved from "a long ritories, and to hold our slaves there until train of abuses and usurpations." To admit excluded by the formation of a State Consti- the right or policy of coercion, would be untution, yet every organized Territory will true to the example of our fathers and the become a field of angry, if not bloody, strife glorious memories of the past, destructive between the Southern man and the Aboli- of those great and fundamental principles of tionist, and we shall see the tragedies of Kan- civil liberty, purchased with their blood; dethe Fugitive Slave Law under it, are made a sas re-enacted in each of them, as they apstructive of State soverighty and equality; the rights of the minorty to the despotism of

an unrestrained majority.
Widely as we may differ with some of our sister Southern States as to the wisdom of their policy; desirous as we may be that what-These evils can be obviated to a great ex-tent, if not entirely, by the following amend-should be taken by the South as a unit: hopeful as we may be of finding some remedy 1st. E-tablish a line upon the Northern bound-ry of the present Slave States, and extend it through the Territories to the Pation, at last, is one which each member of cific Ocean, upon such parallel of latitude as | that Confederacy must determine for itself, will divide them equitably between the North and any attempt upon the part of the others and South, expressly providing that all the to hold, by means of a military force, an unterritory now owned, or that may be hereaf- willing sovereignty as a member of a comter acquired North of that line, shall be for- mon Union, must ineveitably lead to the ever free, and all South of it, forever slave. worst form of internecine war, and if suc-This will remove the question of existence or non-existence of slavery in our States and and totally different Government from the Territories entirely and forever from the arena of politics. The question being settled by the Constitution, is no longer open for the and not of force, of peace, and not of blood who had fled from justice and was found in the State of Ohio. The Governor refused to its fanatical projudices, or assailing the rights of his neighbors.

the Constitution, is no longer open for the composed of sovereignties, free, and politician to ride into position by appealing to fanatical projudices, or assailing the rights cally equal. But the new and coercive Government, while it would "deserve its powers"

hence I decline to issue a warrant," etc; thus deliberately nullifying and setting at defining at defining and setting at defining and setting at defining at defining and setting at defining and such a sufficient and setting at defining and setti

States of the same great Confederacy, the event of the slave's escape or being taken of humanity.

Correspondence connected with which is from the owner, require the State to return, While I sincerely trust that Tennessee may from the owner, require the State to return, or account for him as in case of the fugior account for him as in case of the fugiappealing to arms in defence of the rights of 4th. Expressly prohibit Congress from abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, in any dock yard, navy yard, arsenal, or district of any character whatever, within the limits of any slave State.

5th. That these provisions shall never be changed, except by the consent of all the slave States.

With these amendments to the Constitution, I should feel that our rights were reasonably secure, not only in theory, but in fact, and should indulge the hope of living in the Union in peace. Without these, or some other amendments, which promise an equal amount and certainty of security, there is no expectation of prudence and safety. I therefore submit the question to your consideration, with the earnest hope that you will amount and certainty of security, there is no hope of peace or security in the government.

If the non-slaveholding States refuse to cure to the State at all times, and under all

if the non-elayeholding States refuse to comply with a demand, so just and reasonable; refuse to abandon at once and forever their unjust war upon us, our institutious and our rights; refuse, as they have heretolore done, to perform, in good faith, the obligations of the compact of union, much as we may appreciate the power, prosperity, greatness, and glory of this government; deeply as we deplote the existence of causes which have already driven one State from the Union; much as we may regret the imperative access.

It is proper, in this connection, that I call your attention to the report of John Heriges, Keeper of Public Arms, herewith transmitted, showing the number, character and condition of the public arms of the State, and respectfully recommend that you provide for the purchase of such number and character of arms for the use of the State as many hard. arms, for the use of the State, as may be ne-

cessary to thoroughly arm an efficient mil I regret that I cannot close this commun cation with the foregoing recital of facts per-taining to the all-important political crisis of the day.

successive years, with the destruction of com-mercial confidence, resulting in the suspen-sion of commercial transactions, general stagnation of trade and financial embarrass nent which pervade the whole country, with distress at the beginning of which many of the banks in the State suspended specie payment, thereby incurring the penalties prescribed in the banking code of the last sestimated.

The African's abolished. It a of a line throng of 36° 30 min. It is a section of the last sestimated by the banking code of the last sestimated by

It is asserted, and I suppose truly, that the make suspension necessary on their own account; that by the adoption of a purely selfish policy, they could have weathered the storm and sustained themselves, but to have done so they must have cut off all discounts and enforced the collection of their debts from the people, which would have increased the general distress. It is also urged with great earnestness, by a very large number of peo-ple, that you should pass laws for relief, and in order to enable the banks to afford the greatest possible assistance to the people until another crop can be made, that the penlties incurred by the suspension of the banks

bould be released. While I am confident in the opinion that the suspension of specie payment by the banks is wrong in principle and tends to depreciate the currency and unsettle the standard of value, I am equally confident that the policy of relief laws, to which this general pecuniary distress has driven the public mind s, to say the least of it, of doubtful policy. and generally injurious in their ultimate effects upon the community. The idea of freeing the people from pecuniary distress by legislation is, to my mind, an impossibility. Yet so universal is the anxiety expressed, and so confident the hope of relief from the adop tion of the policy suggested, that while I can not concur in the truth of the argument, or ecommend the adoption of the policy, I do not feel at linerty obsidnately to stand netween the people of the State and their chosen Representatives to prevent the adoption of such legislation connected with these questions as they may think will promote their

aterest and general welfare. I therefore submit to your consideration these questions for such action as you in you discretion may see proper to take with regard

I am aware that there are many question of a general character with regard to which the constituents of m ny of you desire legislation, but having convened you in extraor-dinary session, upon what I conceived to be an extraordinary occasion in the history of the country, and feeling the necessity of prompt and immediate action upon the absorbing questions connected with the political crisis of the day. I have intentionally avoided submitting any others than those to which I have especially called attention, trusting Fort against mischief-making persons. that no material interest will suffer by being ostponed until the next regular session of

the General Assembly.
With the earnest hope that your session may be short and agreeable, and devoutly trusting that an All-wi-e Providence may watch over your deliberations and guide and direct you in the adoption of such measures as will redound to the general welfare, peace, prosperity, and glory of our State and country, the questions, fraught as they are with weighty responsibilities and fearfully important consequences, are respectfully committed to your hands. ISHAM G. HARRIS.

On motion of Mr. Payne it was ordered that 5,000 copies of the Governor's message and accompanying documents be printed for the use of the Senate. On motion the Senate then adjourned til to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock

HOUSE.

MONDAY, Jan. 7, 1861. The Speaker, Mr. Whitthorne, of Maury, at 12 o'clock, called the House to order. Throne of Grace was addressed by Rev. Dr. Huston, of the Methodist Church. The Speaker then directed the Clerk to call the roll of members and seven failed to

answer to their names. The Speaker then addressed the House a

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: - Be fore announcing the House organized and ready to proceed to business, permit me to say that I am happy to meet you all. Grati tying as is our social re union, still it would be uncanded in me to express other than deep and profound regret for that condition o public affairs which has caused our meeting here to-day-a condition of things demand ing the exercise of enlightened patriotism and requiring the guidance of cool and dispas-

sionate wisdom. Let me entreat you, then, that in your deliberations you take counsel of your reason rather than your passion, and sinking all other considerations, look alone to the glory and prosperity of those whose interest you represent. Believing, as I do, that such will be your course, I do not doubt that the re- House. sult of your legislation will be for the weal and the honor of the State.

In this hour of our nation's gloom-in this hour when invisible bands are fast unrolling the scrott of our destiny, I dare claim for Tennessee a page in the annals of future bistory, of high loyalty to her Constitutional rights; and in her sovereign character will demand nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing that is wrong, and that placing berselt upon the principles of liberty, equality and justice, the eternal symbols of ree government, she will hold all enemies who oppose, all friends who sustain these great principles.

The special purposes and objects for which you have been convened, will be disclosed by a message from his Excellency, the Gover-

I now announce that a quorum of the House is present, and is ready to proceed to During the roll-call, Mr. Lea, of Haywood stated that since the last session, he had re moved his residence from the county of Hay-

wood to the city of Memphis; that many of the people of Haywood had expressed a de-sire that he should continue to represent them; and he submitted the question of his enignificant to the House. Subsequently, on motion of Mr. Cheatham, the Clerk was in structed to enter the name of Mr. Lea on the roll as a member of the House. The usual committees to inform the Senate

and the Governor of the organization of the House, and its readiness to proceed to business, were appointed.

The Committee to wait on the Governor r ported, and soon thereafter, Mr. J. E. R.y. the Secretary of State, appeared at the be of the House and delivered a message from the Governor, with accompanying document. (The message is given in our Senate report.)

Mr. Martin off-red a similar resolution in relation to the fluancial distress of the coun Mr. Brazelton, offered a similar resolution in relation to the organization of the mili.is

The House then adjourned till 9 A. M. to

Dramheller & Mace's Shop and Lot on Broad

Street for Sale. DURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at a Nashville in the case of John E. Gleaves vs. Drumbeiler & Mace, I will sell on Thursday, the 10th day of January, 1501, to the highest bidder at the Court House in Nashville, the following valuable property, to wit: The Drumbeller and Mace Shop and Lot on the corner of Broad and High streets, fronting 30 feet on Broad street and running back on High street to Faunaworth's line, 110 feet more or less.

TREAS.—Sale free from redemption. \$1100 of the purchase money to be due on the 16th due of July, 1861; the balance of the purchase money to be due in the 1st January, 1862; the second to be due on the 1st January, 1863; the third to be due on the 1st January, 1864; the fourth to be due on the 1st January, 1864; the first and last to be due on the 1st January, 1864; the first and last to be due on the 1st January, 1864; the first and last to be due on the 1st January, 1864; the fourth to be due on the 1st January, 1864; the first and last to be due on the 1st January, 1864; the first and last to be due on the 1st January, 1864; the first and last to be due on the 1st January, 1864; the first to be due on the 1st January, 1864; the first and last to be due on the 1st January, 1864; the first and last to be due on the 1st January, 1864; the first and last to be due on the 1st January, 1865. All the notes to bear interest from day of sale and to have approved security and a lien to be retained on land for further security.

GEO. B. GOODWIN, dec20-tds

Trustee's Sale.

By Telegraph.

From Washington,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 - The committee the part of the border States North and South, Crittenden chairman, adopted a proposition to repeal the p-rsonal liberty bills. and providing for an amendment to the fugitive slave law to prevent kidnapping qualizing the commissioners tee, prohibit-ing Congress from interfering with slavery in the States or in Southern Dock yards and arsenals, or in the D strict of Columbia, without the consent of the inhabitants of the District, and Maryland, or without compensation, also probibiting Congress from interfering with the inter-State slave trade. The African slave trade to be perpetually

abolished. It also provides for the running of a line through the territories on the line of 362 30 min. dividing it into slave and The border State plan first met considerable favor, but the Republican cancus subse-

ondition of the banks was such as not to quently decided adversely to all compro-At a meeting of the House Comm yesterday, Hamilton of Texus submitted a proposition in favor of calling a National Convention, fresh from the people, with a view of amending the Constitution

the requirements of all sections. Charleston accounts say that the condi-tion of affairs is intolerable. The soldiers are suff ring from sickness and exposure: the merchants are without business; and the mechanics without work. It is reported that Lincoln gave Seward and Thurlow Weed a earte blanche to agree on

any plan of settlement acceptable to New York and Pennsylvania. The Hon. C. C. Clay has arrived-his pres ence is considered as an omen of peac-Accounts of the loss of the sloop of war

Levant, have reached the Navy Department, The Crittenden compromise is gaining The Alabama and Mississippi delegation

last night telegraphed their States to secede immediately. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5. Mr. Huger, the Postmaster at Charles on, has written to Postmaster General Holt, giving notice that he holds hims if responsible to the Federal Government for the revenues accruing in his office. For the present, therefore, the postal arrangements will continue unchanged.

Washington, Jan 7 .- Heuse-Sherman reported the Naval Appropriation bill. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the Executive Legislation, and Judicial Appropriation bill. Unimportant amendments were made.

The Committee rose and the bill passed. From Missouri. Sr. Louis, Jan. 6 .- The State Senate adopted resolutions in favor of a State Convention From Virginia.

RICHMOND, Jan. 6 .- The Legislators are arriving. A call for a Convention will certainly be issued on the first or second day of ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 6 .- The steamer Philadelphia, with marines to garrison Fort Washington, passed here, it is said, to protect the

From Grorgia. Macon, Ga. Jan. 6 .- There will be a large secession majority in the Georgia Conven-

tion. From Maryland. BALTIMORE, Jan. 6 .- Gov. Hicks has published a strong Union address to the citizens of Maryland in support of his refusal to con-

vene the Legislature. From Chicago. CHICAGO, Jan. 6 - Mayor Wentworth has issued a proclamation for a celebration on

the 8th of January in honor of Gen. Jackson and Major Anderson. From Mississippi, Jackson, Miss., Jan. 7 - The Governor has

ordered the artiflery to prepare balls and The Delegates to the Convention are unanmous for secession A majority of the delegates assemiled in caucus this morning and adopted a resolution requesting the President to appoint a Committee to draft an ordinance of secession on the part of the State of Mississippi. The Convention organiz dat 12 o'clock. W. S. Barry, of Lowndes, was elected Presi-

dent on the 3d ballot. Prayer was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Mar shall, of Warren county, invoking the assistance of Almighty God in the deliberations of the people's servants. The remarks of the President favor sepa-

rate secession. A resolution was pa-sed that a committee of fifteen be appointed by the President with instructions to prepare and report as speakly as possible, an ordinance of secession providing for the imm diate withdrawal of Mis sissippi from the Federal Union, with the view of the establishment of a new confed eracy to be composed of the seceding States. Tue committee was announced. To-morrow a committee of three will wait on the Governor for any communication. Adjourned

till 10 o'clock to-morrow. From New York. NEW YORK. Jan. 7 .- A disputch to the Post says that several hundred Bahimore militia offer to escort Liacoln safely to the White

The Mississippi delegation urged Thompson to withdraw from the Cabinet when Mississippi secedes. The leading Congressmen are discussing whether to telegraph their State Conventions to let the Ordinances of Secession take elfect on the fourth of March, the of jet being to block the Government appropriations es-

pecially the army bill. Mayor Wood's message recommends the secession of New York city from the State, and the formation of a Free City. He does not recommend violent measures therefor. The steamer Star of the West, was chartered by order of General Scott, and took full pro-visions and 250 men for Major Anderson under Lieutenant Bartlett. She will be at

Charleston to-morrow. Prom New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7 .- The immediate Sessionists have carried the city. Arrived-Chimberazo from London, Jen-

nie Beal from Bahia, Enoch from B-lfast, Emelia from Rockland, and North Carolina from Philadelphia. The British steamer Valorous from Vera Cruz, bound for Pensacola, touched at South West Pass. She reports that Miramon was completely routed on the 22d, and on Christ mas the Liberals occupied the capitol. Puebla capitulated. Justez was sent for, and would elave on the 3d for the capitol. The City of Mexico is tranquil.

The steamer Arizona, from Brazos 31, has arrived. News unimportant. Florida State Convention. TALLANAS-EE, Jan. 5 .- The Convention met this morning. Judge McGehee, of Madison, was elected permanent President. The morning session was consumed in per-

fecting the organ zation. At the afternoon session, resolutions were At the afternoon session, resolutions were offered to be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Bark-dale offered a resolution to raise a joint select committee, consisting of nine m mbers on the part of the House, to whom shall be referred that portion of the Governor's message relating to our Federal Relations. Rules suspended, and resolution then adjourned until Monadonted.

At the afternoon session, resolutions were offered, declaring the right to sociede—declaring the canses existing for the exercis of the south of the same, running thence . 5°, W 12 72-100 p les to the same, running thence . 5°, W 12 72-100 p les to the same, running thence . 5°, W 12 72-100 p les to the same, running thence of the same, running thence . 5°, W 12 72-100 p les to the same, running thence . 5°, W 12 72-100 p les to the same, running thence . 5°, W 12 72-100 p les to the same, running thence . 5°, W 12 72-100 p les to the same, running thence . 5°, W 12 72-100 p les to the same, running thence . 5°, W 12 72-100 p les to the same, running thence . 5°, W 12 72-100 p les to the same, running thence . 5°, W 12 72-100 p les to the same, running thence . 5°, W 12 72-100 p les to the same, running thence . 5°, W 12 72-100 p les to the same to a rock in the corner of the william Parker that, thence not the 2° W 60 poles with the line of the Brick thurch Turnpike, thence with the index of the Brick thurch Turnpike, thence with the index of the Brick thurch Turnpike, thence with the index of the Brick thurch Turnpike, thence with the index of the Brick thurch Turnpike, thence with the index of the Brick thence not the william Parker that, thence not the 2° W 60 poles with the line of the Brick thence not the william Parker that, thence not the same than the middle of the Brick thence not the william Parker that, thence not the same than the middle of the Brick thence not the william Parker that, thence not the same than the middle of the Brick thence not the same than the middle of the same, thence not the same than the middle of the

day next. From De roit. DETROIT, Jan. 7 .- McClelland, ex Secreta ry of the Interior, publishes a letter advising tie withdrawnl of the slave question from Congress and local Government until the territories become States, Hathinks dis union destructive to the interests of both sections, and entrea s the Notthern people to streng h a the conservative Southerners by yielding to just demands.

The Convention then adjourned until Mon-

WELD N. N. C., Jan. 5.

A dreadful murder ba- just been discovered. A man of wealth and standing has been murdered by his slaves. The name of the gentleman is Lucius Woodruff, of Northampton county, N. C. He was killed in a bar-barons manner and by inches, accompanied by the most cruel tortures. The negroes have been arrested.

Markets by Telegraph. New Obleans. Jan. 7.—Cotton sales to-day 5,000 bales; prices easier, but quotations are unchanged. Sugar 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) 4.5\(\frac{1}{2}\). Molas es 22 a24. Freights to Liverpool 11-16.

Cincinnati, Jan. 7.—Flour duit. Corn 35.
Outs 28. Whisky 13\(\frac{1}{2}\). Mess Pork 16 00a 16 25. Lard 9\(\frac{1}{4}\)10. Lins-ed O 153.

New York. Jan. 7.—Cotton active and firm; sales to-day 5500 ba es; midding upland 12\(\frac{1}{4}\)13. Flour duit: declined 5:10c. sales 9750 bbls. at 5 25e5 35. Corn duit; sales 78 000 [tushels at 69:71. Outs 35\(\frac{1}{4}\)137.

Mess Pork—sales 625 bbls. at 16 50ale 75.

Lard firm, sales 315 bbls. at 10\(\frac{1}{4}\)10\(\frac{1}{4}\). New ORLEANS. Jan. 7 .- Cotton sales to

River News. LOUISVILE, Jan. 7 .- The river is stationWashington, Saturday, Jan. 5.—The dark at hour is just before the dawn. The action of the Border States' Committee to-

day entirely approving of Mr. Crittend n's proposition, has relieved the public mind, and everything s ems to be cheerful once more. The committee r presented at its meeting Maryland, Virginia, Missouri, North Carolina, Texas Kentucky, Ohio, Iows, Indiana, Illinois, D laware, Arkansas, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

I learn the report was agreed to under cir-ounstances leading to the hope that it will be accepted by overwhelming m juitles of all the parties into which Congress is divided. If such be the result, the public may regard the whole trouble settled by it. It will of course be opposed by the extreme men North and South. But no settlement that promises to save the Union will suit the ends the former aim to work out, while othing will be sanctioned that does look to rying the issues of civil war, by those of both maes who, forget ing that Lincoln is emphatically a minority President, are insanely beat on essaying to carry out irr-pressible conflictism in the Government in times like the present. The chief objection that may be raised in the South will be, that the compromise concedes nothing by the extension of the line of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes to the Pacific, because of the sterile country that will be alloted for its occupancy. New Mexico and Arzona, with the exception of the Mesilla Valtey, are known to possess a soil of an unprofitable nature for agricultural pursuits-on which the South wholly depends-but, however, it is rich in mineral The Republican Caucas last night ad-

surned to meet to-day, and are now in ses-

the military of that Sinte to seize Fort Ma-

on, at Beaufort, it is now set down as one

aving been dvised of that fact, the mem-

nsurr ctions, and it is believed be will use

They also state that there need be no

serving of great credit for the manner is

which th y meet these diff titles, and in

o far. 119 conuties show 169 Secssionist

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, J.m. 5 .- An immense meet

ng was held here to-night in National Hall

sustain Maj r And rson. Five thous and

ersons were present. D. L-wis presided.

Robb, Pa ter-on and others. Resolutions

were adopted heartily approving of Major

Anderson's calling on the President to pro

vide him wi half the force he requires for

he defence of his position : declaring that

of person- who wage war against the United

ate- and all who cours land sanction them

public enemi s, and declaring that the Ameri-

can flag shall be protected to the last extrem-

(Democrat), Charles Gibbous (Republican),

and Mark Munday (Union). The enthusiasm

New Advertisements.

Anction Sale of Fresh Groceries

TERRASS BROTHERS

N Thursday morning next, Jan. 10, '61, wewill se.

50 " A.M. Brandy & Gir 10 " S. M. Wine,

20 cases Sardines, 10 bbls asserted Nuts.

TERRASS BROTHERS.

W. H. FULLER, Agent.

100 doz B coms, 100.000 Segars,

d Ginger Brandy,

50 hhds New Crop Sug tr, 200 boxes Brandy, 100 bb.s N. Y. toff.se, do 100 bb.s Rye Whisky,

Round the Corner Saloon.

[LATE CONGER'S, MARKET STREET.]

THE undersigned begs leave to acquaint his friends and patrons that Mr. Chas. Cooper having disposed of his interest in the above establishment, he has been appointed the agent for the con ucting of the

business, and respectfury solicits their support as-suring them that bothing but the first of Liquors.

Wines, Ales, Cider and Cigars will be off-red for their dse. Luncheon on the Taule every morning from &

Shoriff's Sale.

BY virtue of ft. ft. No. 2-71 to ma directed and delivered from the Henorable Circuit Court of Pavisis n county, T no esse, at its Septe bor Term, 1880, I will

expose to public sale to the highest builder, for cash, at the court House yard, in the city of Nashville, on Monday, the 28th day of January 1861, all the right, title, claim, interest and estate, which A. G. Brenham then had, or may have since acquired in and to the

following tract or piece of Land in Davidson county, Tennessee, in civil district No. 21, and bounded as inlows, to wit Beginni g at an old gateway through the rock fence of C. Y. Hooper's and Richard Hyde's farms, an in aline with the corner of the rock fence on the hill south of the same, running thence . 5°, W

thence up the middle of sail Creek with its meanderings 143 peak to the beginning, containing one hundred and six acres and one hundred and hour square poles, which is revistered in the Register's Office, in book No. 28, pag 567 and 563. Heing levied on as the property of A. B. anhun to satisfy a judgment rundered in layor of J. H. Bard eke against A. G. Branhem.

J. K. EDMU (10 N. N., Sheriff.

Jan8-td By A. Chem., Deputy Sheriff.

CONRID, CHANDLER & CO.,

Produce and Commission

MERCHANTS.

49 C)LLEGE ST., NEAR BROAD,

Nashville, Tennessee.

400 BaGS Mixed Corn;
500 Backs Oats:
200 Sacks Oats:
200 Sacks Corn Meal;
50 Bales Hay;
20 Ribs Potatoes;
50 Ribs Onions;
Just received and for sale by
janl-uf CONRAD, CHANDLER & CO.

5() BBLS Fagen's Epicurean, the best article in the market, for saie by junk-if CONRAD, CHANDLER & CO.

Seed Rve!

400 BAGS Seed Rye, a No. 1 article, for sale low junt u close the lot CONRAD, CHANDERR & CO

FOR RENT.

Hasbrooks' rice, with 7 re

11 till 14 past 12, and from 8 o'clock in the ever

100 " Pow'd Crushed do 100 " Bourbon 100 " Molasses, 25 " White

y. Speeches were made by J. Murray Rush

all his power to prevent an outbreak.

out i fl ence in the present crisis.

Jo-operationists.

was intense.

100 bags Coffee,

White Fish:

Tallow do Virginia Tobac

Candy, assorted,

Fire Crakers,

100 Kit Mackerel, 100 boxes Star Candles,

an executive session.

3. Folk-Songs; A Book of GoLm, with clos d doors, di-cussing the propositions of the Border States. It will proba-DEN POEMS MADE FOR THE POPULAR HEART. dy continue to a late bour. The Conserva-By J. W. Palmer. With upwards of 60 Origina ives of the party are willing to make the Illustrations, exquisite in design and execution. oncession, but the members from the New . "The book is a golden locket—the refined gold Eagland States are opposed to making any of a hundred poets. • • • Elt contains apremise, but they may be voted down. all the daintiest lyrics that live in our memories-the Gaverner Morgan's Message has had a pow-'heart-talk' of simple and holy natures." rful effect on the party, and may tell for the good of the country.

The confirmation of the Charleston Collec

4. Moral Emblems: With Aphorisms, Adages, and Proverbs of all Nations. With or is to be considered the test i-sue by the 120 Illustrations, Ivol. Royal Svo. outhern Senators. They intend to make the fight in the executive session, and they assert with a good deal of confidence that no col-5. The Loves and Heroines of The Poets; Illustrated with Real and Ideal Por lector for a Southern port can be confirmed traits. By Richard Henry Stoddard. Ivol. 8vo. when their action binges the whole question and it is so regarded by the President. If the 6. Women of the South Distinouthern Senators can hold a few Northern guished in Literature. By Mary Forrest. An Democratic Senators, such, for instance, as Lane, Gwin, Bright, Fitch and Rice, they may

gant quarto, with Portraits. A beautiful person, among the Greeks, was thought defeat Mclaryre's confirmation, or any other to betray by this sign some secret favor of the im. names that may be sent to the Senate. They mortal gods, and we can pardon pride, when a woman mye d termined to make the fight, and have ossesses such a figure that whereever she stands, or aformed the President to that effect. They have thus for defeated all attempts to go into noves, or leaves a shadow on the wall, or sits for As far as regards the reported instructions f Governor Ellis, of North Carolina, for

riously published.

ortrait to the Artist, she confers a favor on the world. 7. The May Queen; A POEM, by Alfred Tennyson. Illustrated with 30 drawings

New Andlications

Elegant Holiday Books

Richly Illustrated.

T. Berry & Company's

LIST OF

New Illustrated Books for 1861.

A Forest Hymn. By William

Cullen Bryant. Illustrated from Original Drawings of Forest, Field and Flower Scenery, by Hawes.

" This beautiful volume contains Thirty two II.

the country, and printed, partly in tint, in the highest

style of the art. The drawings are of striking besuty

and originality, and the paper the finest ever made in

2. Paradise and the Peri. By

Thomas Moore. Illustrated by Owen Jones and

Henry Warren. Richly bound. (in a few days.)

* This superb and elegant work contains 54 royal

to pages, illuminated and emplazoned in gold and

colors, in the richest style of or ectal and arabasque

ecoration, excelling any specimens of the kind pre-

trations on wood, engraved by the best talent in

In Fine Bindings,

the miserable canards of the hour. In 8. The Byron Gallery of Beau-ties. Consisting of Ideal Populates of the Princi-pal Femiliarharacters in Byron's Poems. conversation, this evening, with several of the North Carolina delegail n, they informd me that they had been aware for some m past that the small equad of S cesson 9. The Poets' Gallery. A series

s in that State had been for weeks past of Illustrations of the British Foets. need ing schemes to seize the Federal oper y, which perhaps might have been asummated without the knowledge of the 10. The Wit and Humor of the Poets. Illustrated with upwards of One Hundred minn men of the State, when by the latter night possibly have been drawn into it; but,

11. Shakspeare's Tempest. The b rs of Congress immediately telegraphed to their triends to suppress all such revolu-Most i xcelleut ommedie of the Tempest. Written by William Shakspeare. Hiustrated by the tionary ch mes, which advice was at once most eminent English artists. rupted. Having implicit confidence in the hone-ty and ability of G vernor E lis, they 12 Shakspeare's Merchant of

iso sent a disputch to bom to queli all such Venice. The Most Excellent Historie of the Merchant of Venice. Written by William Shakspeare. Illustrated by the most eminent English Artists. 13. Pages and Pictures from alarm as to North Carolina taking any such the Writings of J. Fenimere Cooper. Edited by precipitate seriou. Mesers, Branch, Smith, Miss Susan enimore Cooper. Illustrated with 40 Lach and Vance, from this State, are de-

Steel Engravings, fine original designs by Darley, &c., and 130 sketches on wood. their devotion to the Union and the Consider-14. Bunyan's Pilgrim's Prog-

tion. Senator Clingman is said to be with Macox, Jan. 5 .- There will be a large Se-15. The Statford Gallery. Comes-ion unjuraty in the Georgia Convention prising 45 Ideal Portraits of Shakspeare's Women. which is a convention major ty of 17, and 85 16. Gallery of Poets. A Gallery

of Famous English and American Poets. Illustra ted by 100 Engravings. 17. Women of Beauty and Heroism. Illustrated by 19 Portraits of remarkable

18. The Court of Napoleon: In Society under the First Empire. With authentic Portraits of its Wits, Beauties and Reroims. 19. Le Plutarque Français. Lives of Illustrious Men and Women of France, from the 15th Century to the present time. With

their portraits artistically colored by hand. 6 vols. Royal 8vo. half morocco. 20. Laughable Adventures: The Foreign Tour of Messrs. Brown, Jones and Robinson; Being a History of what they Saw and

Did in Belgium, Gormany, Switzerland and Italy. With 200 characteristic Illustrations. Papier Mache Goods. Writing Desks, Work Boxes, &c.

W. T. BEKKY & CO., PUBLIC SQUARE. Pittsburg Coal. A SUPERIOR article of the above Coal on hand and for sale at No. 41 South College Street, near Broad, and by O. P. McRobarrs, at the old coal office on Cherry street, opposite the residence of Jacob McGavock, jan2-1w W. A. JAMES. WANTED TO HIRE .- A Negro Girl from

fourteen to sixteen years old, as a nurse for the present year. None but the best desired. Apply at this Office. EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH. I HAVE determined for the future to do an Exclusively Cash Business. And take this way to inform the public, so I shall not be under the disrgreeable necessity of

REFUSING CREDIT To any one. In justice to myself and patrons, I make this announcement, knowing from experience that I can make it advantageous to all parties. I shall con-tinue to sell my Present Stock at Cost until further Sotice.

And respectfully invite all to call and look for them selves before buying. All persons in debt to me Nicholson & Humphrey, or I. C. Nicholson & Co., mas elves before buying. All persons in debt to me, icholson & Humphrey, or I. C. Nicholson & Co., mass come forward and settle, for the times demand all men NO. 22, SOUTH SIDE SQUARE. David Humphrey.

BUSINESS CARD. O's and after the first day of January, 1861, our business will be EXCLUSIVELY CASH,

Make it to their Interest

In making this change we shall be able to greatly REDUCE OUR PRICES. dec28-tf R. C. MCNAIRY & CO. TOYS & FIREWORKS.

Wholesale and Retail. COUNTRY MERCHANTS and all others desiring a JUNIPER LAWN.

O' account of the removal of Mr. John Lumaden to New Orleans, we now offer for rent his late read-note, JUNIPER LAWN, situated on South Cherr street. The house is of the approved style, two stories to the basement, farnished with every desirable convenience, besutifully located commanding a pur and bracing atmosphere. Fronting the house is lawn of about two acres, well set in blue grass, fruit and forest trees. and forest trees.

Also, a ismily recidence, on Foster Street, in Edgo-field, containing eight rooms, stable, cistern, do., with about two acres of land, containing many fruit and forest trees. For terms apply to ULASCOCK & NEWSOM, or J. LUMSDEN & CO.

dec20-41 No. 11 South Market Street.

BLACKSMITHING. NALL ITS BRANCHES Shop on Church between Cherry and College sta., Nashville, Tenn.